In the specification:

Page 1, first full paragraph:

C1

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 10/044,660 entitled "A METHOD RESISTING CORROSION IN METAL REINFORCING ELEMENTS CONTAINED IN CONCRETE AND RELATED COMPOUNDS AND STRUCTURES" in the name of Paul W. Brown filed on January 9, 2002, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 10/101,581, filed November 13, 2001.

Page 3, 6th and 7th full paragraphs, which wrap to the top of page 2:

C2

Among the preferred compounds for use in the method of the present invention are one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Ca(NO_2)_2 \cdot nH_2O$; $3CaO \cdot A1_2O_3 \cdot Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot nH_2O$; and $3CaO \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot Ca(NO_2)_2 \cdot nH_2O$; wherein n = 0 to ~~18~~ 24 and preferably 10 to ~~18~~24, depending upon the relative humidity to which a compound is equilibrated. If desired, lower values of "n" may be obtained by drying at low relative humidity as by evacuation or by heating, for example.

A further compound employed in another embodiment of the invention is, $3Me(II)O \cdot R_2O_3 \cdot Me(II)(anion)_2 \cdot nH_2O$ wherein Me(II) is one or more divalent cations, such as ~~CO_2~~ Ca for example, R_2 is Al_2, Fe_2 or Cr_2 anion is NO_2, NO_3, CO_3, BO_4 or OH and n is 0 to ~~18~~24, and preferably 10 to ~~18~~24. For some formulations, the anion may be divalent. In this case the formula would be $Me(II)O \cdot R_2O_3 \cdot Me(II)(anion)nH_2O$ wherein n is 0 to 18 and preferably 10 to 18.

Page 13, third full paragraph:

C3

If desired, in order to enhance the efficiency of maintaining the desired continuous moisture path, through which the chloride ions and nitrite can move, additional wetting may be applied and a low porosity overlay (not shown) overlying the upper surface 33 of the overlay 30 may be provided in order to seal the moisture in the structure. Also, rain may enhance such moisture paths. The low porosity overlay ~~30~~ may be applied as a self-bonding coating established in situ or as a preformed element secured to surface 33.

In the specification cont'd:

Page 14, first full paragraph:

C4

~~Referred~~ Referring to Figure 3, there is shown an embodiment similar to that of Figure 2 except that the overlay 30 has a lower portion which is a separately formed slurry 34 disposed between the upper surface 32 of existing concrete structure 2 and the upper portion of overlay 30 with the overall thickness of the overlay 30 remaining within the range of thickness T. The slurry will be porous to facilitate migration of chloride ions and nitrite between it and the underlying concrete structure 2. The porosity of the slurry 34 will be such as to maintain communication with the underlying concrete 2. The slurry 34, which may be employed alone (not shown) or in com bination with another portion of overlay 30 as shown in Figure 3, will contain the compound employed to effect the objectives of the invention and may also include cements and sand as desired. In cases where slurry 34 is employed preferably alone it has a thickness of about 1/8 inch to 4 inches. In general, ~~it will have a~~the water to solids ratio of the slurry will facilitate its being pumpable or spreadable with the capability of hardening with the consumption of free water during formation of ~~and~~ $3CaO{\cdot}Al_2O_3{\cdot}Ca(NO_2)_2{\cdot}nH_2O$~~. W~~, wherein n = 0 to 24. The water to solids ratios may be about 0.25-5 and preferably about 0.4 to 1.0. The slurry is pumped, sprayed, troweled or otherwise placed on the surface 32 to create slurry layer 34. The thickness of the slurry preferably will be in the range of about 0.125 to 4 inches and if sand is not present in the composition, will preferably be in the range of about 0.25 to 0.5 inch. With sand, the range is preferably about 0.5 to 1.0 inch. It will be appreciated that if in lieu of the composition previously recited in this paragraph, the composition $3CaO.Al_2O_3.Ca(NO_3)_2.nH_2O$, wherein n = 0 to 24 were employed as nitrate is not regarded as a corrosion inhibitor in the sense of creating an oxide protective coating on the metal elements, this compound would provide solely a means for removing chloride ions from the concrete, but not inhibition of corrosion of embedded steel or other metal. The amount of the compound employed in a specific installation can be determined by the amount of chloride that has entered the concrete structure and can be determined readily by those skilled in the art.